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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

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SUGAR
FS 2-68
July 1968

WORLD SUGAR CROP A RECORD;

MOLASSES PRODUCTION UP

The 1967-68 world sugar crop was a record of 74.1 million short tons, raw value, despite dry weather and drought in Caribbean areas and South Africa. Production increased substantially in Russia, where increased use of fertilizer as well as favorable weather resulted in much larger beet yields.

World production is still somewhat ahead of consumption. The relatively large carryover stocks will therefore be increased and will depress the market.

There have been many reports of drought and other unfavorable weather, which might affect the 1968-69 crop. Such reports came from several East European countries in the early spring, but conditions later improved. Several sugarcane producing countries in the Caribbean have had very dry conditions for the 1968-69 crop. Included among these are Cuba and the Dominican Republic. The South American countries of Ecuador and Peru have also had dry conditions, and there has been a shortage of irrigation water in Peru.

Production Notes on Selected Countries

North and Central America

Martinique. Production will hit a new low for 1967-68. Acreage harvested was down 12 percent from that of the previous year, as low sugar prices have discouraged plantings. Some of the area formerly in sugarcane has been planted to bananas and other crops. France has been subsidizing the export price to the extent of 60 percent of the costs for loading, shipping, insurance, and unloading. This reimbursement, however, will be discontinued on July 1, 1968, when the EEC provision prohibiting direct price support by a member government to a national industry is applied to the French Overseas Departments. Increased emphasis is being put on mechanizing cane cutting and loading in an effort to reduce production costs.

Barbados, Antigua, and St. Kitts. Production for these three islands declined in 1967-68, primarily because of a reduced crop in Barbados. On that island, labor strikes delayed the start of the harvest, but the reduced crop resulted primarily from drought during 1967. Antigua is expected to recover some this year from the production lost as a result of the closing of its sugar mill in 1966. New plantings after the government acquired the firm in 1967 and a better-than-average growing season boosted production estimates for 1967-68 to 6,700 tons. Government officials are optimistic that a target of 10,000 long tons (11,200 short tons) can be reached by 1970 and that output will eventually reach 25,000 to 30,000 tons, as produced in the 1950's. Continued dry weather during the 1967 growing season makes any appreciable increase in Antigua's 1967-68 sugar production unlikely. There was a slight increase in production for St. Kitts despite the very dry weather druing the 1967 growing season.

British Honduras. Sugarcane acreage harvested for 1967-68 is expected to approximate 32,000 acres. Dry weather and "frog hopper" infestation in the fall of 1967 reduced yields. Growers received US$5.72 per long ton ($5.11 per short ton) for their cane in 1967, and the 1968 price is about the same. Operation of the new factory at Tower Hill is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. However, with the low world sugar price, clearing of land for sugarcane production is being limited.

Canada. Sugarbeet growers harvested 83,305 acres in 1967, up slightly from 1966. Acreage increased in all producing provinces except Alberta, where it declined 11.6 percent. Alberta remains the largest producing Province, followed by Ontario, Manitoba, and Quebec, in that order. Total 1968 sugarbeet acreage will probably be down by at least 14,000 acres with the recent closing of the refinery at Chatham, Ontario. The 1967-68 crop was supported at C$15.50 per standard ton (250 lbs. of sugar) delivered to processing plants. There has been speculation that unless Canada quickly evolves a national sugar policy that restricts imports to assure domestic producers a share of the home market, the country's annual sugar consumption could be supplied entirely by imported cane sugar within a few years. Apparent domestic consumption for 1967-68 is expected to be 2.15 billion pounds. With continuing low sugar prices, industrial usage and utilization for animal feed have increased some.

Guatemala. The 1967-68 crop, according to plan, will be down 20 percent from the previous year. A new sugar mill, however, is expected to be operating by the end of 1969 and is to acquire equipment from Puerto Rico. Harvested acreage for 1967-68 amounted to 76,120 acres, down from 86,500 the previous year. Cane yield per acre this year was about 34.7 tons.

South America

Argentina. Argentina's production of sugar in 1968 (1968-69 crop) has been limited by the government to 800,000 metric tons, refined basis (943,568 short tons, raw value). This is 50,000 tons larger than the 1967 (1967-68 crop) quota and also 50,000 tons larger than that originally set in late 1967, as a relatively large export sale was made. Crop conditions continue favorable in all zones for the 1968-69 crop. Frost danger is expected to be past by mid-July. Stocks will probably be drawn down during 1967-68 by some 200,000 tons, which would leave an ending stock on April 30, 1968, at 280,000 metric tons, raw value.

Efforts to promote the production of alternative crops in Tucumán Province are beginning to bear fruit although considerably more needs to be done before the Province decidedly turns away from its one-crop economy. Soybeans, rice, and corn are being produced in larger quantities. Prices to sugarcane growers in Salta and Jujuy, where yields and sucrose content are greatest, are considered remunerative. The diversification program so far has been mainly in the form of technical assistnace and credit, although more credit and solving of transportation problems are needed to provide incentive for diversifying.

Brazil. Sugar production for 1967-68 went up by 5 percent over 1966-67, despite substantial stocks. Reason for the increase was that extra cane milling was authorized for the States of Pernambuco and Alagoas, (1) to meet export demand mainly to the U. S. market, and (2) because last year's cane in those States had relatively higher-than-usual sugar yields. The north and northeast areas of Brazil now produce about 35 percent of the country's total sugar output, with the central-south producing the remainder.

Construction of Recife's bulk sugar and molasses terminal began January 27, 1968. The terminal will be built over an area of 34,000 square meters of the port of Recife and will include two warehouses with a capacity of 100,000 metric tons each and two molasses tanks that will each hold 5,000 cubic meters. The rate of loading aboard ship will be 500 tons per hour for sugar and 120 cubic meters per hour for molasses. The sugar terminal is expected to be ready by March 1970, and the molasses terminal around September 1968.

Chile. Chile continues to move ahead with its sugarbeet program under the direction and promotion of the Industria Azucarera Nacional S.A. (IANSA). According to IANSA, domestic beet production represented 53.35 percent of the total refined sugar consumed in 1967, and will probably represent 60 percent of the total consumption by 1970. During 1970, it is planned to put the new Rapaco sugarbeet plant, located in the Province of Valdivia, into operation. Acreage for 1967-68 amounted to 32,900 hectares (81,296 acres), an increase of 10 percent over the previous year.

Colombia. The 1967-68 crop was a record. Although there was a small increase in acreage, most of the expansion in sugar production was due to increased productivity--higher cane yields and more efficient extraction by the mills. Reportedly, several new high-yielding varieties have recently come into production; and together with improved irrigation, drainage and fertilization, have resulted in record cane yields. Large investments have been made in expanding and modernizing most of the mills in the Cauca Valley. Panela (unrefined brown sugar) continues to be produced in larger quantities than sugar. There was some decline in panela production this year as acreage was cut back. Prices for panela declined, however, resulting in increased consumption of this sugar and a decline in that of centrifugal sugar.

Ecuador. Production in 1967-68 was some 11 percent above 1966-67. In 1967-68 two of the major mills in Ecuador--San Carlos and Valdez--together produced approximately 83 percent of the country's total outturn of centrifugal sugar. Both these mills have been working to improve mill and field management. Unless it is able to make a substantial entry into the world sugar market, Ecuador undoubtedly will soon be facing a surplus sugar problem. All mills continue to complain that present domestic prices for sugar are too high and that production costs are increasing steadily.

Peru. Although the 1967-68 production is about the same as the previous year, the estimate is down 12 percent from earlier expectations. This reduction resulted entirely from a critical shortage of irrigation water in the more important sugarcane producing areas in northern Peru. Continued drought may seriously reduce the 1968-69 crop.

During calendar 1967 exports of 482,583 metric tons (531,951 short tons) valued at US$53 million were made. Exports in 1968 will be about 20 percent below 1967, and practically all will go to the United States.

Europe

Belgium. Acreage planted to beets for the 1967-68 crop totaled 192,520 acres, up about 17 percent from the previous year. Yields were also up. However, the production quota of 530,000 metric tons of white sugar allocated to Belgium by the EEC Commission will not be attained. Acreage is up by 15 percent for 1968, and the basic annual production quota of 550,000 tons allocated by the EEC Commission may be exceeded. The EEC CAP for sugar was fully implemented as of July 1, 1968. Exports of raw sugar in 1967 totaled 27,862 metric tons (30,712 short tons), most of which was to West Germany for denaturing. Exports of crystallized sugar showed the most spectacular increase among sugar exports during 1967, totaling 74,088 metric tons compared to 40,892 in 1966. Most of the increase was accounted for by shipments to Switzerland and the African countries.

West Germany. The 1967-68 production will reach about 1.9 million tons on a refined basis (2,276,580 short tons, raw value). The increase over the previous 2 years is almost entirely due to the alltime-high beet yield of 45.70 metric tons per hectare. The large crop will lift Germany farther above the self-sufficiency level reached just last year. With a prospective increase of about 5 percent in consumption, imports will be reduced considerably.

Greece. Sugar production for 1967-68 was at an alltime high of 110,704 metric tons (122,029 short tons). Even higher production is expected for 1968-69, as acreage is up by 11 percent. All three sugar mills exceeded their maximum planned processing capacity in 1967. There was a marked increase in imports, which was attributed to increased industrial utilization.

Ireland. Increased acreage and increased yield per acre for 1967-68 resulted in a much higher production than in the previous year. Domestic sugar production from the 1967 sugarbeet crop accounted for 47 percent of the total supply. Domestic disappearance of raw sugar during 1967-68 is estimated at 140,000 long tons (156,800 short tons). Estimated sugar exports include 12,500 long tons exported as refined sugar and 32,000 tons exported in sugar-containing products. Ireland imported nearly 90,000 long tons of raw sugar during calendar year 1967, 3 percent more than in 1966, with Guyana accounting for 52 percent of this.

The Anglo-Irish Sugar Agreement of 1963, which was due to expire on June 30, 1967, was renewed for an indefinite period. Under the provisions of this agreement, the British Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food each year purchases 10,000 long tons of refined Irish sugar from the Irish Sugar Company at an equivalent Commonwealth Sugar Agreement price. The Irish Sugar Company then sells the sugar to Irish manufacturers on behalf of the British Sugar Board at a price equivalent to world sugar prices. Irish farmers received an average of 155 shillings (US$18.60) per long ton for washed beets delivered to the processing plants during the 1967 beet campaign.

Netherlands. The 1967-68 season was a record for both beets and sugar, mainly because of increased area and higher yields. The production quota under the EEC CAP was exceeded by some 105,000 metric tons of refined sugar. The Dutch sugar industry reportedly has decided to transfer the excess to next season, thereby reducing from 550,000 to 445,000 metric tons the quota eligible to receive the full guaranteed price of $17.95 per metric ton of beets. Imports of sugar are expected to drop from 178,000 metric tons in 1966-67 to perhaps 80,000 metric tons this season.

Spain. The 1967-68 crop is about 2 percent above the preceding season's. The Government's goal for the production of 670,000 metric tons of beet sugar for 1968-69 is not likely to materialize even though area planted is up 10 to 15 percent. Sugar imports are up considerably this year, most of them from Cuba, the Soviet Union, and East European countries such as Yugoslavia, East Germany, and Romania. Should Spain's production goals for sugar materialize, imports--particularly those from Cuba--would be reduced substantially.

Sweden. Yields were high for 1967-68 because of a combination of favorable circumstances, including larger fertilizer application. Production corresponds to about 65 percent of consumption. The EEC sugar regulations have been adopted as a guideline for Swedish sugar policy. Sweden, however, has import taxes rather than variable levies, and sugar products are subject to a fixed duty.

The Swedish Sugar Manufacturing Company continues to improve the structure and efficiency of its operating units. These efforts have been stimulated by the government decision in 1967 to limit the sugar area to 40,000 hectares (100,000 acres). One of the two crude sugar mills at Hokopinge was closed at the beginning of 1968. There are now eight mills of which six produce granulated sugar and one, crude sugar; the last is a refining mill for lump sugar. The sugar company processes all beets produced in Sweden and refines all imported crude sugar. The number of beet growers is 15,000; however, labor requirements have decreased from 300 hours per hectare in 1940 to 75 hours in 1968. About 95 percent of the beet area is now harvested mechanically.

United Kingdom. In 1967 the area under sugarbeets in the United Kingdom was 11,000 acres higher than in the previous year and totaled 457,000 acres. Acreage for the 1968-69 crop is estimated at 450,000. A rather large stock buildup to nearly 630,000 tons is expected by August 31, 1968. Disposals of sugar for food in the United Kingdom are running at much the same rate as last year, but exports are at a much lower rate. Commonwealth countries supplied 84 percent of total imports in 1967, while in 1966 they accounted for 83 percent. Outside the Commonwealth, there was a marked decline in imports from Brazil and a marked rise in those from South Africa. The guaranteed price of sugarbeets has been increased slightly for 1968. The government objective in the selective expansion program is that U.K. sugar production should meet part of the increasing demand without raising international problems or the need to increase factory capacity.

Mozambique. The outlook for production, consumption, and exports points to continued growth. Production plans for the next 15 years are geared chiefly for the needs of a rapidly expanding metropolitan market, which traditionally buys the bulk of overseas-grown sugar. During the 1968-69 period, Mozambique and Angola combined are to supply continental Portugal with a minimum of 193,000 tons of raw sugar. About two-thirds of this amount will be from Mozambique. A new sugar corporation, "Acucareira de Mocambique," has obtained a loan for development projects at its sugar fields and factory systems near the city of Beira. The first cane crop is to be harvested in September 1969, and the maximum production target is set at 60,000 metric tons per annum.

Africa

Republic of South Africa. Sugar production during the 1968-69 marketing season will be limited to 1,800,000 short tons. The basis upon which control of production is to be applied will be the basic sucrose quotas established by cane growers in terms of the Sugar Industry Agreement. This is calculated by reference to their farms' mean peak performances in any 2 consecutive years up to the 1967-68 season and will be reduced by 15 percent for the 1968-69 season. New growers who were first allocated quotas after May 1, 1964, and who are entitled to use the 1968-69 season as a performance year for the establishment of their basic quotas will not be affected. During 1967-68, there were 852,977 acres under cane, of which 124,350 were irrigated.

Zambia. The new raw sugar factory at Nakambala Estate, Mozabuka, is due to come into operation shortly and will supply about 23,000 tons of raw sugar from the 1968 crop to the Ndola Refinery. The development of this estate will not make Zambia self-sufficient in sugar supplies because demand is outpacing the planned progress of the industry. Zambia is to buy 40,000 tons of sugar from Swaziland over the next 3 years following an agreement, in principle, to expand trade between the two countries.

Asia

India. While production for the 1967-68 season is slightly above that of the previous year, it is some 36 percent below the 1965-66 record. The low production of the past 2 years is attributed to drought conditions and to shifting of areas under cane cultivation to the relatively more profitable grains. Production prospects for the 1968-69 cane crop are quite favorable. Cane plantings have increased about 20 to 30 percent over last year. Due to the difficult supply position, domestic consumption and exports have been curtailed. Under the sugar policy announced last August, 60 percent of the mills' annual production is subject to distribution and price controls. The mills are free to market the remainder in the open market. It is likely that sugar will remain in tight supply until the beginning of the new season next November.

The total installed capacity of the sugar industry at the end of 1966-67 was estimated at 3.38 million tons. Three new sugar factories went into production during 1967-68 and some factories are expected to implement their expansion programs. The Indian Sugar Mills' Association and the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories have agreed to jointly set up a new organization called the "Indian Sugar Industry Export Corporation" to handle exports of sugar from India, which previously had been handled by the Indian Sugar Mills' Association.

Japan. Beet sugar output for 1967-68 is expected to increase 20 percent due to very favorable weather conditions on Hokkaido. Relatively low sugar prices, higher per capita incomes, and continued heavy demand for candies and confectioneries, soft drinks, and other products containing sugar resulted in an increase of 9 percent in 1966-67 consumption over that of the previous year. The Sugar Demand and Supply Deliberation Committee, guided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, continues to determine a "guide post" for the adequate level of sugar production.

Pakistan. A shortage of sugar in Pakistan has resulted in controlled marketing and soaring prices. In an attempt to ease the situation, arrangements were made to import 20,000 long tons of sugar from the Soviet Union. Sugarcane acreage for 1967-68 was placed at 1,908,000 acres. Acreage has been expanded in Hyderabad, and three new mills are scheduled to go into production over the next 2 years.

Philippines. Sugar production in the Philippines is not keeping up with market potentials. Slowness of the milling industry to expand its capacity is blamed for much of the lag in production. Adverse weather also reduced the 1967-68 crop. The Philippines will not be able to share in any increase in U. S. consumption requirements or in any reallocation of deficits for U. S. quotas during 1968. Some $25 million in revenue was lost in 1967 as the possible exports could not be met. Rainfall has been below normal in several recent months, and this may adversely affect 1968-69 production.

Thailand. Drought affected not only maturity but also sugar output in 1967-68. Much immature cane passed through the mills. Since 1964, the sugar industry has been strengthened materially as a result of planned reduction in mill output. Surpluses have been reduced, and there is an increasing domestic demand. From 1964-65 when the industry used only 25,000 metric tons, the volume has now grown to about 55,000 metric tons. The current season's cane and sugar prices will greatly encourage more planting of cane for the next milling season.

Turkey. Because of very favorable weather conditions and improved cultivation methods, yields for 1967-68 greatly surpassed all expectations and reached 35 metric tons per acre. Despite higher exports and consumption, the 1967-68 ending stocks will be about 115,000 tons larger than those of the previous year. The Sugar Factories Company of Turkey is studying the means of encouraging sugar beet cultivators to start producing other crops where sugar beet cultivation is carried out on an intensive scale, thereby reducing production.

Oceania

Australia. Australia harvested a record tonnage of sugarcane for 1967-68 despite severe floods in parts of Northern Queensland and in New South Wales. There were heavy rains near the end of the season which had a beneficial effect for the upcoming season. Due to the low world price of sugar, the Australian Government again this year requested financial assistance from the Commonwealth Government. An increase of about 14.5 percent in the wholesale price of refined sugar was approved, and loan assistance was provided for No. 1 pool sugar. For the past 2 years Australia has exported just under 1.7 million long tons of sugar and ranks as the world's second largest sugar exporter. Exports have shown a gain to Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Hong Kong, Sweden, and France. The Australian sugar industry is now highly mechanized, and interest is now being centered on tractors as a source of power needs, rather than the "self-propelled" harvesters.

Molasses

World production of molasses is estimated at 3.6 billion gallons for the 1967-68 year. Production continues to increase as molasses gains importance as an industrial product, especially for use as a livestock feed.

Canadian production of molasses declined in 1967-68 because a smaller amount of domestic beet sugar was available for molasses production even though imports of cane sugar increased.

All molasses produced in Martinique in 1967 was consumed within the country. Honduras will consume about 1.0 million gallons in 1968 and therefore will have about 2.75 million for export. Guatemala, except for some loss due to rupture of a storage tank, exported its entire 1967 production to the United States. Local livestock interests and industrial users in El Salvador have complained about heavy exports in recent years, and shipments may be reduced in 1968.

Ecuador exported considerably less molasses in 1967 than in the previous year. Substantial quantities of molasses are consumed domestically in livestock feeding. It is expected that Ecuador may ship some molasses to Uruguay and other LAFTA countries in the future. There has been a shortage of molasses on the domestic market for livestock feed in Venezuela, as the export market is preferred.

Despite rather large domestic production of molasses in Austria, there have been sizeable imports. Austria has been using molasses in the following ways: Livestock feed, 50 percent; mixed-feed production, 12 percent; alcohol and beverage production, 27 percent; yeast production, 11 percent.

Greece was a net exporter of molasses again in 1967. However, all exports were to the United States, while in 1966 they were all to the United Kingdom. Molasses production in Italy increased 19 percent last year. Sugar output from molasses decreased about 33 percent as greater amounts of molasses were used for feeding animals and for processing. A big increase in domestic molasses production in the Netherlands this season is not expected to have a major effect on imports as domestic surplus production will be mainly exported. There are still large net imports. Approximately half the available supply of molasses is used for livestock feed and about 35 percent goes into industrial alcohol. Imports into the Netherlands are mainly cheaper cane-sugar molasses used in feed compounds as imports for this purpose can be imported free from duties.

Imports of molasses into the United Kingdom in 1967 were down by only 1 percent from the 1966 level. Cuba and South Africa again ranked first and second as suppliers. While imports for 1967 were down by 5,000 long tons, exports declined more and amounted to only 27,500 tons, compared to 44,300 tons in 1966.

India's production of molasses was up slightly for the 1967-68 season--149.8 million gallons compared with 131.1 million the previous year. Molasses produced by the gur and khandsari industries is not generally available for industrial utilization or exports because of the scattered nature of the industry. Distribution and prices of molasses produced by the mill sector continue to be controlled by the government. The broad government policy on molasses utilization is to increase its use in the manufacture of industrial alcohol within the country and to permit only the residual quantities for export. There is no price control on exports.

The Molasses Deliberative Committee of Japan estimates that demand for imported molasses will be up in 1968 by almost one-third from the 923,000 metric tons imported in calendar 1967. The expected sharp increase is primarily due to increasing use by the liquor, feed, and alcohol industries. At the present time about half the molasses imported is utilized for liquor, while about one-fourth is used for mixed feed.

Molasses is an important foreign exchange earner for the Philippines as well as a basic raw material for the local distillery and feed manufacturing industry. Prospects for increased molasses production are favorable as a consequence of the planned expansion of centrifugal sugar production.

Production of molasses in Turkey in 1967 was up sharply. Although there was a big increase in alcohol manufacturing (which accounts for over half of production) there was a stock buildup. Stocks at the end of 1967 amounted to 141,965 metric tons, compared with 115,487 tons a year earlier. The bulk of molasses exports are to the United States; however, as production increases, export outlets or local usage will have to expand or there will be losses due to lack of storage space. With the shortage of feed due to the recent drought, the surpluses could be utilized locally to help save the death losses in the purebred herds and flocks.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 3/
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Canada (beet)	155	145	163	149
Mexico	1,899	2,320	2,679	2,530
United States				
Continental (beet)	2,774	2,820	2,860	2,665
Continental (cane)	934	1,104	1,215	1,457
Hawaii	1,122	1,234	1,235	1,191
Puerto Rico	999	883	818	650
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	12	5	0	0
Barbados	194	193	225	190
British Honduras	33	49	65	45
Costa Rica	91	139	135	150
El Salvador	79	122	138	142
Guatemala	137	174	200	160
Honduras	29	41	50	54
Nicaragua	97	74	113	118
Panama	42	45	68	76
Cuba	5,596	4,950	6,200	5,700
Dominican Republic	852	739	893	805
Guadeloupe	165	184	151	171
Haiti	70	67	70	70
Jamaica	524	560	502	530
Leeward and Windward Islands 4/	76	51	48	52
Martinique	85	59	52	47
Trinidad and Tobago	258	236	222	269
Total North America	16,223	16,194	18,102	17,221
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Argentina	950	1,422	1,125	855
Bolivia	66	100	100	120
Brazil	3,815	5,324	4,807	5,075
Chile (beet)	88	114	131	178
Colombia	421	482	635	724
Ecuador	162	210	185	205
Guyana	359	324	386	400
Paraguay	40	40	45	45
Peru	878	928	823	805
Surinam	12	20	20	20
Uruguay (beet and cane)	53	70	69	35
Venezuela	325	397	410	415
Total South America	7,169	9,431	8,736	8,877
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):				
Austria	312	260	393	331
Belgium and Luxembourg	497	464	459	634
Denmark 5/	341	265	352	365
Finland	58	43	62	58
France	2,309	2,585	1,967	1,904
Germany, West	1,980	1,722	2,108	2,270
Greece 6/ 7/	30	126	133	140
Ireland	156	130	123	161
Italy	1,082	1,356	1,507	1,805
Netherlands	620	657	631	815
Portugal				
Azores and Madeira	19	21	23	23
Spain (cane and beet)	560	620	679	694
Sweden	312	222	252	285
Switzerland	44	49	65	71
United Kingdom	988	1,032	1,030	1,075
Total West Europe	9,308	9,552	9,784	10,631

Continued-

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe - continued:				
Albania 7/	14	14	18	17
Bulgaria 7/	207	235	375	338
Czechoslovakia 7/	1,160	963	1,021	1,136
Germany, East 7/	869	864	748	900
Hungary	492	495	528	419
Poland	1,693	1,620	1,853	2,100
Romania	408	481	536	500
Yugoslavia	323	400	634	539
Total East Europe	5,166	5,072	5,713	5,949
Total Europe	14,474	14,624	15,497	16,580
USSR (Europe and Asia)	7,623	10,700	10,100	11,500
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Congo (Kinshasa)	38	33	39	50
Ethiopia	67	81	88	94
Kenya 7/	41	34	71	84
Malagasy Republic	110	126	117	120
Mauritius	559	619	704	784
Mozambique	183	197	231	276
Reunion	246	255	212	230
Rhodesia 8/	95	292	290	150
South Africa, Republic of 9/	1,233	1,002	1,794	2,009
Swaziland 10/	105	131	165	175
Tanzania 7/ 11/	51	83	96	100
Uganda 7/	128	148	161	178
United Arab Republic	401	446	399	400
Other Africa 12/	154	307	508	513
Total Africa	3,411	3,754	4,875	5,163
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated:				
Burma	66	80	86	90
China, Mainland (cane and beet)	1,026	1,750	1,800	2,000
Taiwan	991	1,081	850	950
India 13/	3,694	4,514	3,029	3,095
Indonesia	708	671	661	716
Iran (beet and cane)	185	239	389	550
Japan (beet and cane)	229	418	380	428
Pakistan	225	490	511	579
Philippines	1,704	1,590	1,718	1,783
Ryukyu Islands 14/	161	161	215	243
Thailand	212	315	272	242
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet)	639	625	773	872
Other Asia (beet and cane) 15/	101	120	127	113
Total Asia	9,941	12,054	10,811	11,661
Oceania (cane):				
Australia	1,806	2,187	2,527	2,708
Fiji	266	339	350	400
Total Oceania	2,072	2,526	2,877	3,108
World total (cane)	34,354	39,130	40,157	40,663
World total (beet)	26,559	30,153	30,841	33,447
World total (cane and beet)	60,913	69,283	70,998	74,110

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from noncentrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes Antigua, St. Kitts, and St. Vincent. St. Lucia discontinued January 1, 1964. 5/ Danish beets exported to Finland, Sweden, and West Germany, in terms of sugar, not included in the production for those countries. 6/ No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. 7/ Production refers to calendar year for the first of the two years indicated. 8/ Prior to 1964-65, included Malawi and Zambia. 9/ Beginning 1962-63, Swaziland reported separately. 10/Two-year average, prior to 1962-63 included in South Africa. 11/Formerly Tanganyika, beginning 1964-65 includes Zanzibar. 12/Other Africa includes Algeria, Afars-Issas, Somali Republic, Sudan, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Liberia, Tunisia, Ghana, Nigeria, Malawi, Zambia and Morocco. 13/ Includes Khandsari. 14/ Prior to July 1965 issue, included in "Other Asia". 15/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Israel, Syria, South Vietnam, Iraq, Lebanon, Ceylon, Nepal and South Korea.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:				
Costa Rica	76	44	44	44
El Salvador	24	25	31	28
Guatemala	38	32	32	30
Mexico	136	132	130	127
Nicaragua	22	18	18	18
Panama	4	4	4	4
Total	300	255	259	251
South America:				
Colombia	683	675	680	670
Ecuador	38	36	31	44
Peru	26	15	15	14
Venezuela	53	42	42	42
Total	800	768	768	770
Asia:				
Burma	163	160	160	160
China, Mainland	417	700	700	800
Taiwan	24	24	24	24
India	4,995	5,512	5,512	4,960
Indonesia	334	330	330	330
Japan	24	8	8	8
Pakistan	768	616	606	714
Philippines	51	64	68	66
Ryukyu Islands	15	15	15	15
Thailand	148	165	198	198
Vietnam	36	40	40	40
Total	6,975	7,634	7,661	7,315
Total of above	8,075	8,657	8,688	8,336

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvestimg years. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May-April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, averages 1960-61 through 1964-65, and annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
North and Central America:				
Canada 2/	10,721	12,165	12,396	11,895
Costa Rica	3,625	6,556	6,045	6,100
Cuba 3/	226,860	196,672	225,000	225,000
Dominican Republic	55,646	46,169	54,000	49,000
El Salvador	4,202	8,220	8,265	8,221
Guatemala	7,057	9,100	10,000	9,700
Haiti	3,867	4,090	4,000	4,000
Jamaica	31,496	36,862	36,525	34,000
Mexico	133,086	169,762	191,053	180,751
Nicaragua	6,009	5,656	4,252	5,750
Panama	2,953	5,432	8,429	8,500
Trinidad and Tobago	17,544	19,008	14,483	15,600
United States, Mainland	258,522	281,726	280,811	290,367
Hawaii	55,535	58,389	59,772	61,672
Puerto Rica	60,631	57,140	60,700	52,100
Other	30,753	33,194	(33,000)	(35,000)
Total	908,507	950,141	1,008,731	997,656
South America:				
Argentina	70,839	97,652	75,697	59,938
Brazil	244,667	298,567	270,000	300,000
Chile	3,192	4,351	4,172	6,571
Guyana	21,594	23,712	25,090	24,000
Peru 2/	47,068	56,192	55,000	56,000
Uruguay	3,568	5,024	3,943	4,000
Venezuela 2/	24,972	27,759	28,347	31,857
Other	21,332	46,174	(49,000)	(55,000)
Total	437,232	559,431	511,249	537,366
Europe:				
Austria	13,156	10,957	15,134	13,149
Belgium and Luxembourg	19,083	18,059	18,404	25,731
Denmark	14,940	13,673	10,676	11,238
Finland	3,673	3,746	4,495	4,121
France	94,403	106,390	80,167	81,104
Germany, West	86,594	72,862	83,726	95,526
Greece	4/ 2,481	5,835	7,144	7,370
Ireland	7,177	4,712	4,358	6,214
Italy	50,523	69,303	95,732	114,257
Netherlands	24,238	26,223	18,731	28,096
Spain	31,950	34,307	37,433	39,372
Sweden	13,299	10,115	11,051	11,238
Switzerland	1,804	2,060	2,435	2,810
United Kingdom	52,029	60,389	53,859	60,330
Total	415,350	438,631	443,345	500,556

(Continued)

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, averages 1960-61 through 1964-65, and annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 [1] (continued)

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Europe (continued):				
Hungary	25,359	29,598	32,000	25,000
Poland	71,813	85,599	86,161	95,000
Romania	[5] 20,479	20,604	26,000	23,300
Yugoslavia	14,348	16,858	25,000	22,000
Other East Europe	(106,570)	(88,221)	(105,000)	(90,000)
Total East Europe	238,569	240,880	274,161	255,300
Total Europe	653,919	679,511	717,506	755,856
USSR (Europe and Asia)	375,180	458,901	450,000	465,000
Africa:				
Angola	2,931	2,997	3,184	3,000
Mauritius	22,602	27,982	24,933	26,000
Mozambique	10,010	11,613	12,175	13,500
South Africa, Rep. of	42,498	45,880	76,466	85,000
United Arab Rep. [6]	31,181	34,464	31,468	29,969
Other Africa	51,000	67,680	(68,500)	(65,000)
Total	160,222	190,616	216,726	222,469
Asia:				
China, Taiwan	32,500	48,973	41,207	45,000
India	201,580	224,768	131,145	149,845
Indonesia	32,966	39,896	35,000	37,000
Iran	7,239	8,429	14,610	19,293
Japan	[2] 9,440	6,930	6,930	7,492
Philippines	83,203	79,042	83,052	86,161
Thailand	27,433	33,564	30,096	27,831
Turkey	24,498	24,080	30,674	36,252
Other Asia	52,761	175,440	(180,000)	(183,000)
Total	471,620	641,122	552,714	591,874
Oceania:				
Australia	63,695	75,000	85,641	95,157
Fiji	11,250	11,988	18,000	18,000
Total	74,945	86,988	103,641	113,157
Total world	3,081,625	3,566,710	3,560,567	3,683,378

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[1] In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. Production has been estimated by groups of countries known to produce centrifugal sugar, but for which insufficient data are available to show production for each country. Figures in parentheses are Foreign Agricultural Service estimates. [2] Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading. [3] Includes hi-test molasses. [4] 4-year average. [5] 3-year average. [6] May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

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